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47. The glass panel of claim 18 wherein the polymer film is dyed to color-shift the output of the glass panel.

48. The glass panel of claim 23 further comprising a dyed layer to color-shift the output of the glass panel.

49. The glass panel of claim 48 wherein the dyed layer is disposed on the index-matching thin-film stack.

REMARKS

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-39 were filed, and claims 40-49 are added, thus claims 1-49 are pending. Support for the added claims is found in the as-filed written description in paragraphs [0031], [0041], and [0043]; and in Figures 6 and 7. Therefore, the undersigned believes the new claims do not add new matter.

Paragraph [0035] is amended to correct a typographical error in which the reference numerals for the glass substrate and lowE coating were transposed in the text. The text is corrected so that the description of Fig. 4 is consistent with its drawing, which is consistent with Figs. 5, 6, and 7. The undersigned believes that both the error and its correction would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, and that this amendment to the written description does not add new matter.

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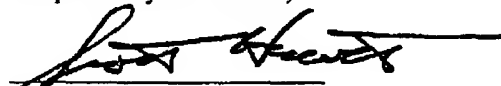
Version of the Claims With Markings to Show Changes Made

The following marked-up paragraph shows how the pending written specification has been amended to result in the replacement paragraphs.

[0035] Fig. 4 is a simplified cross section of a glass panel 70 coated according to an embodiment of the present invention. A glass substrate [22] 24 is coated with a lowE coating [24] 22 and a barrier overcoat 76. The glass substrate can be tempered to improve the breaking strength of the glass and further improve safety by reducing the size of the glass pieces that might result from fracturing the panel. Glass tempering is generally a process that heats the glass and then rapidly cools the glass, which puts the surface of the glass into compression, thus resisting breakage. The tempering process can also create compressive stress in the lowE coating. Tempering can be achieved in a number of different atmospheres and at a number of different temperatures. In some embodiments, it may be desirable to not alter the tempering of the glass, such as when the glass substrate is strongly tempered before coating, yet remove nodules or harden the coating through a heat treatment. For example, a long thermal soak in oxygen at a temperature below the softening point of glass might retain the tempered characteristic of the substrate while facilitating removal of the nodules. In some embodiments, it is generally desirable to provide a heat treatment that produces compressive stress in the coating. It is not required that the coating become compressed, as it is believed that a compressive change in the stress characteristic of the coating may facilitate the removal of nodules.

If the Examiner believes this amendment does not put all pending claims in condition for allowance, the undersigned respectfully requests a telephone interview to expedite prosecution of this application, and invites the Examiner to telephone the undersigned at (707) 591-0789.

Respectfully submitted,



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